

BOOKS

Naming the Names of the Citizens Above Suspicion

When the first edition of *Dope, Inc.* appeared in 1978, the book—commissioned by Lyndon LaRouche—spawned an international movement that “broke the political rules” and named the names of the “citizens above suspicion” behind the international narcotics traffic.

The book was an indictment of the “secret government” that has run the United States since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. *Dope, Inc.* prophetically unearthed the buried story of “Perminex,” the corporate entity involved in the Kennedy murder: the same Perminex whose director, Clay Shaw, is the subject of today’s controversial film *JFK*.

It is also the story of the persecution of LaRouche and his associates, who threatened the Dope, Inc. directorate by exposing it at the top. Readers will see that the same forces behind the Kennedy murder are those which put LaRouche in prison.

Why? The answer begins to be found in the preface to the second edition of “Dope, Inc.,” which LaRouche wrote on April 10, 1986:

“Unless the hundreds of billions of dollars of the drug-traffickers are confiscated, and the guilty bankers and financial brokers are sent to prison, the United States and Western Europe are helpless. . . . As long as such creators of the money-laundering system . . . are allowed to exert influence over the policies over our own and allied governments, there is no serious ‘War on Drugs.’”

Legalized Drugs

This book forces the citizen to confront disturbing truths. It shows how “Dope, Incorporated” runs key institutions in the U.S., including 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and the adjacent offices of the “Old Executive Office

Building,” former home of Lt. Col. Oliver North, and the “Enterprise” of gun- and drug-trafficking which he directed under the chain of command of then Vice-President George Bush.

The reader will see that under George Bush there has been a *de facto* legalization of drugs in America: the dollar value of the drug trade is doubling every five years (by 1996 it may reach \$1 trillion); marijuana has become the largest single U.S. cash crop; through the International Monetary Fund, the cocaine cartels have been given a carte blanche to open new “virgin markets” in the newly freed republics of Eastern Europe; and the U.S. military and intelligence agencies have become instruments for protecting the drug trade.

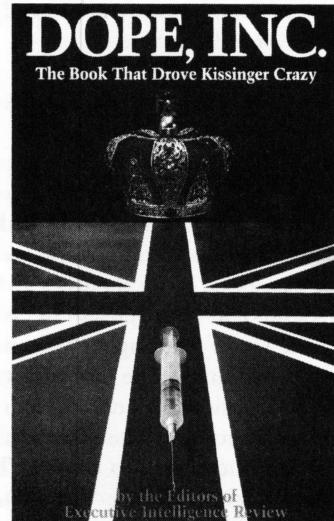
Events have proven that the “respectable” individuals named in *Dope, Inc.*, are the drug pushers they were made out to be in 1986:

* **George Schultz**, the Reagan Secretary of State for seven years, admitted (after he left office) that he “always” believed in drug legalization.

* **Henry Kissinger**, whose company, Kissinger Associates, Inc., was identified as a *de facto* “board of directors of the entity we call Dope, Incorporated,” has been exposed as an official and key mover of banks like BCCI and BNL, both under Congressional and criminal investigation for massive laundering of drug money and financing of international terrorism.

* **Lawrence Eagleburger**, Bush’s State Department thug, served on the board of the national drug-linked bank of communist Yugoslavia. Eagleburger (also on the board of Kissinger Associates) represented an interface between the “capitalist West” and “communist East in joint drug operations.”

* Latin American “notables,” such



**Dope, Inc.,
The Book that Drove
Henry Kissinger Crazy
(Third Edition)**
by the editors of EIR
Executive Intelligence Review,
Washington, D.C., 1992
750 pages, paperback, \$16.00.

as former Colombian President **Lopez Michelson** and Venezuelan banker **Gustavo Cisneros**, have been even more specifically tied to international dope.

* **Israeli government operatives** were uncovered as the trainers and suppliers of the narco-terrorists who murdered some of the finest, most dedicated leaders of Colombia.

Hope

One of the most powerful points of *Dope, Inc.* is that the authors make clear they have not—and will never—give up the war against drugs. But to stop the drug traffic, one must understand history and economics.

Two critical chapters, “The East India Company’s War Against China,” and “Britain’s Noble Experi-

ment," should be sufficient to bury the arguments of the "free trade" doctrine. The history of the dope trade is the history of the British East India Company and its spy/theoretician, Adam Smith. These chapters document that Smith, the father of "free trade," was the declared enemy of the founders of the American republic and the American System of economics.

One can see clearly the parallels between the British Empire's crushing of China in the nineteenth century to guarantee the British imperial right to push opium, and the neo-colonial wars against the Third World that are today executed by London and Washington.

At the end of 1987, Pope John Paul II, in his encyclical *On Social Concern*, related both free trade and communist collectivism to the "structures of sin" that degrade the dignity of human beings. Today, the communist empire of the Soviet Union has been toppled, replaced by independent republics. But the IMF, George Bush, and other voices of "world government," insist that these new republics submit to the "free trade" of Wall Street and the City of London, although there is not a leading bank or investment house in the U.S. or Great Britain not corrupted by drugs.

Dope, Inc. is addressed to those who want to stop drugs. It includes LaRouche's brilliantly simple 15-point program for international cooperation against drugs, using the most advanced satellite technology to identify the illicit narcotics crops, and relying upon the moral courage of citizens and government leaders.

Most profound is the dedication to "our friend Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, Colombian Justice Minister and selfless soldier in the war against drugs, murdered on April 30, 1984, on orders of the board of directors of Dope, Inc. . . . Did Rodrigo Lara Bonilla die in vain? . . . The answer will be determined in large part by whether you, the reader, join with us in crushing the leaders of Dope, Inc.—the citizens above suspicion."

—Michele Steinberg

Useful Exposé, Terrible Assumptions

Dinesh D'Souza does a very useful job in detailing how the United States has been completely polarized on issues of racism and sexism and how New Age ideologues have created a fascist environment on the nation's campuses, by dictating what attitudes are "politically correct."

However, although D'Souza's description of the problem is important, a warning must be given to the reader. The book itself has a specific point of view which is itself the very cause of the problem it depicts. Furthermore, demagogues will use these very real problems to whip up racist hysteria.

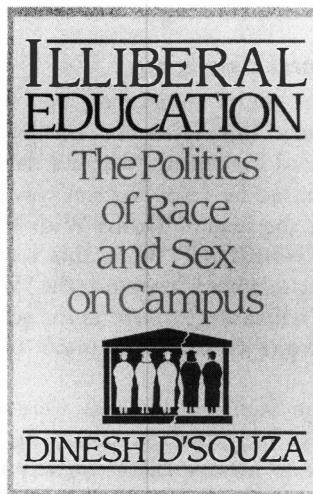
Preferential Admissions

D'Souza's first chapter details the problems associated with preferential admissions programs.

One example he gives particularly demonstrates the absurdity of such programs: "When Stephen Carter, a graduate of Stanford, applied to the Harvard Law School, he received a letter of rejection. Then a few days later, two Harvard officials telephoned him to apologize for their error. One explained 'We assumed from your record you were white.' The other noted that the school recently obtained information that 'should have been counted in your favor,' namely the fact that Carter was black. Carter recalled 'Naturally I was insulted by this. Stephen Carter, the white male, was not good enough for the Harvard Law School. Stephen Carter, the black male, not only was good enough, but rated agonized telephone calls urging him to attend. . . .'"

What is Education?

D'Souza is correct in criticizing the inherently unequal nature of any quota system based upon biology or culture. Yet, are today's competitive testing methods the true answer to this problem? D'Souza has no alternative, because his own concept of education is inadequate.



Illiberal Education:
The Politics of Race and
Sex on Campus
by Dinesh D'Souza
Free Press, New York, 1991
257 pages, hardback, \$19.95

Alan Bloom, who is D'Souza's mentor, wrote a very famous book in 1986 entitled *The Closing of the American Mind*, in which he argued for a radical reform of American higher education along what he claimed to be "classical" lines; but embedded in Bloom's contention that serious education begins only at the university level, is a devastating, hereditary flaw which is carried over in D'Souza's work.

An effective education policy does not start at the university level, but rather in the primary grades, with the intent to develop—by teaching—the innate genius in every student. The expectation that every student has a quality of genius which he can contribute to the progress of mankind, is the absolutely essential basis for framing a curriculum.

By treating education as if it began at the university level, these authors are implicitly jettisoning all the students now being destroyed in the primary schools. Since both Bloom and D'Souza reject the idea that genius is